**Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for Utah, 2005**

| Ownership | Part of body affected | Total Cases | Incidence Rate | Median Days | Relative Standard Error |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| private industry | All Parts | 2,900 | 39.6 | 7 | 6.1 |
| private industry | 1 Neck- Including Throat | 20 | 0.3 | 1 | 42.5 |
| private industry | 10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders | 20 | 0.3 | 1 | 42.5 |
| private industry | 2 Trunk | 2,150 | 29.3 | 7 | 6.4 |
| private industry | 21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula | 330 | 4.5 | 10 | 12.0 |
| private industry | 22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs | 20 | 0.3 | 6 | 42.7 |
| private industry | 220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders | 20 | 0.3 | 6 | 42.7 |
| private industry | 23 Back- including spine- spinal cord | 1,330 | 18.1 | 4 | 7.3 |
| private industry | 230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified | 370 | 5.0 | 5 | 11.4 |
| private industry | 231 Lumbar region | 900 | 12.3 | 3 | 8.2 |
| private industry | 232 Thoracic region | 40 | 0.5 | 5 | 33.1 |
| private industry | 238 Multiple back regions | 20 | 0.2 | 1 | 49.5 |
| private industry | 24 Abdomen | 330 | 4.5 | 26 | 11.9 |
| private industry | 240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders | 50 | 0.6 | 36 | 29.7 |
| private industry | 241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified | 20 | 0.2 | 31 | 50.6 |
| private industry | 245 Intestines- peritoneum | 270 | 3.7 | 26 | 12.9 |
| private industry | 2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified | 270 | 3.7 | 26 | 12.9 |
| private industry | 25 Pelvic region | 60 | 0.8 | 11 | 26.5 |
| private industry | 254 Groin | 50 | 0.7 | 11 | 28.3 |
| private industry | 28 Multiple trunk locations | 80 | 1.1 | 2 | 22.4 |
| private industry | 3 Upper extremities | 420 | 5.7 | 15 | 10.8 |
| private industry | 31 Arm(s) | 140 | 1.9 | 21 | 17.7 |
| private industry | 310 Arm(s)- unspecified | 30 | 0.5 | 15 | 34.8 |
| private industry | 311 Upper arm(s) | 50 | 0.7 | 40 | 28.6 |
| private industry | 312 Elbow(s) | 50 | 0.7 | 24 | 28.5 |
| private industry | 32 Wrist(s) | 220 | 3.0 | 9 | 14.2 |
| private industry | 33 Hand(s)- except finger(s) | 40 | 0.5 | 17 | 32.9 |
| private industry | 34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s) | 20 | 0.2 | 3 | 47.2 |
| private industry | 4 Lower extremities | 290 | 4.0 | 5 | 12.6 |
| private industry | 41 Leg(s) | 210 | 2.9 | 5 | 14.4 |
| private industry | 412 Knee(s) | 200 | 2.8 | 5 | 14.7 |
| private industry | 42 Ankle(s) | 60 | 0.8 | 3 | 27.1 |
| private industry | 43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s) | 20 | 0.3 | 27 | 42.6 |
| private industry | 430 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)- unspecified | 20 | 0.3 | 27 | 42.6 |

See footnotes at end of table

**Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for Utah, 2005 -- Continued**

| Ownership | Part of body affected | Total Cases | Incidence Rate | Median Days | Relative Standard Error |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| state government | All Parts | 130 | 28.2 | 5 | 15.8 |
| state government | 2 Trunk | 110 | 22.9 | 5 | 16.3 |
| state government | 23 Back- including spine- spinal cord | 100 | 20.8 | 4 | 16.5 |
| state government | 230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified | 30 | 6.4 | 20 | 21.7 |
| state government | 231 Lumbar region | 60 | 13.9 | 3 | 17.8 |
| state government | 4 Lower extremities | 20 | 3.6 | 14 | 26.2 |
| local government | All Parts | 140 | 20.0 | 7 | 26.1 |
| local government | 2 Trunk | 100 | 15.2 | 7 | 28.8 |
| local government | 21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula | 20 | 2.7 | 7 | 61.5 |
| local government | 23 Back- including spine- spinal cord | 30 | 5.0 | 8 | 45.9 |
| local government | 231 Lumbar region | 20 | 2.8 | 5 | 60.4 |
| local government | 24 Abdomen | 40 | 5.4 | 6 | 44.4 |
| local government | 4 Lower extremities | 20 | 2.8 | 4 | 60.3 |

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2006